





Rpb1 Monoclonal Antibody

Observed Band Cell Pathway Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Chromosome . Hypophosphorylated form is mainly found the cytoplasm, while the hyperphosphorylated and active form is nuclear (PubMed:26566685). Co-localizes with kinase SRPK2 and helicase DDX23 at chromatin loci where unscheduled R-loops form (PubMed:28076779) Tissue Specificity Fetal pancreas, Testis, Catalytic activity: Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n+1)., function: DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase II which synthesizes mRNA precursors and many functional non-coding RNAs. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component of the basal RNA polymerase II transcription machinery. It is composed of mobile elements that move relative to each other. RPB1 is part of the core element with		
Reactivity Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey Applications WB Gene Name POLR2A Protein Name DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1 Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human POLR2A. AA range:1585-1634 Specificity Rpb1 Monoclonal Aftibody detects endogenous levels of Rpb1 protein. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-1:2000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms POLR2A; POLR2; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1; RNA polymerase II subunit B1; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1 Observed Band 250kD Cell Pathway Nucleus Cytoplasm Chromosome Hypophosphorylated form is muclear (PubMed:2666685). Colocalizes with kinase SRP42 and helicase DDX23 at chromatin loci where unscheduled R-loops form (PubMed:28076779). Tissue Specificity Fetal pancreas, Testis, Function Catalytic activity; Nucleosid	Catalog No	YP-mAb-01995
Applications WB Gene Name POLR2A Protein Name DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1 Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human POLR2A. AA range:1585-1634 Specificity Rpb1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Rpb1 protein. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-1:2000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms POLR2A; POLR2; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1; RNA polymerase II subunit B1; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit R?B1 II subunit RPB1 Observed Band 250kD Cell Pathway Nucleus Cytoplasm Chromosome Hypophosphorylated form is mainly found the cytoplasm, while the hyperphosphorylated and active form is nuclear (PubMed:26566685). Col-calizes with kinase SRPk2 and helicase DDX23 at chromatin loci where unscheduled R-loops form (PubMed:28076779). Tissue Specificity Fetal pancreas, Testis, Function Catalytic activity: Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n+1), function: DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription for DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription the basal RNA polymerase active conter together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the cere elements with the over elements with	Isotype	IgG
Gene Name POLR2A Protein Name DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1 Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human POLR2A. AA range:1585-1634 Specificity Rpb1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Rpb1 protein. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-1:2000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms POLR2A; POLR2; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1; RNA polymerase II subunit B1; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit A; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1 Observed Band 250kD Cell Pathway Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Chromosome . Hypophosphorylated form is mainly found the cytoplasm, while the hyperphosphorylated and active form is nuclear (PubMed:28076779) . Tissue Specificity Fetal pancreas, Testis, Function Catalytic activity: Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase II almosphates as su	Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
Protein Name DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1 Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human POLR2A. AA range:1585-1634 Specificity Rpb1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Rpb1 protein. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Monoclonal, Mouse, IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-1:2000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms POLR2A; POLR2; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1; RNA polymerase II subunit B1; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1 is ubunit RPB1 Observed Band 250kD Cell Pathway Nucleus _Cytoplasm _Chromosome . Hypophosphorylated form is mainly found the cytoplasm, while the hyperphosphorylated and active form is nuclear (PubMed:28076678) . Tissue Specificity Fetal pancreas, Testis, Fetal pancreas, Testis, Fetal pancreas, Testis, Function Catalytic activity: Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n+1), function: DNA-dependent RNA polymerase actilayzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the	Applications	WB
Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human POLR2A. AA range:1585-1634 Specificity Rpb1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Rpb1 protein. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Monoclonal, Mouse, lgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-1:2000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms POLR2A; POLR2; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1; RNA polymerase II subunit B1; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1 Observed Band 250kD Cell Pathway Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Chromosome . Hypophosphorylated form is mainly found the cytoplasm, while the hyperphosphorylated and active form is nuclear (PubMed:28566885). Co-localizes with kinase SRPk2 and helicase DDX23 at chromatin loci where unscheduled R-loops form (PubMed:28076779). Tissue Specificity Fetal pancreas, Testis, Function catalytic activity. Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n) into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase II which synthesizes mRN/	Gene Name	POLR2A
POLR2A. AA range:1585-1634 Specificity Rpb1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Rpb1 protein. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Monoclonal, Mouse, IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-1:2000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms POLR2A; POLR2; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1; RNA polymerase II subunit B1; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit A; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1 Observed Band 250kD Cell Pathway Nucleus Cytoplasm Chromosome Hypophosphorylated form is mainly found the cytoplasm, while the hyperphosphorylated and active form is nuclear (PubMed:28566685). Co-localizes with Kinase SRPK2 and helicase DDX23 at chromatin loci where unscheduled R-loops form (PubMed:28076779). Tissue Specificity Fetal pancreas, Testis, Function catalytic activity: Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n+1). function: DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates as undestrates and catalytic component of RNA polymerase II which synthesizes mRNA precursors and many functional non-coding RNAs. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component of the basal RNA polymerase II transcription machinery. It is composed of mobile elements that move relative to each other. RPB1 is part of the core element with	Protein Name	DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1
Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-1:2000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms POLR2A; POLR2; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1; RNA polymerase II subunit B1; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit A; DNA-directed RNA polymerase III subunit RPB1 Observed Band 250kD Cell Pathway Nucleus Cytoplasm . Chromosome . Hypophosphorylated form is mainly found the cytoplasm, while the hyperphosphorylated and active form is nuclear (PubMed:26566685). Co-localizes with kinase SRPK2 and helicase DDX23 at chromatin loci where unscheduled R-loops form (PubMed:28076779). Tissue Specificity Fetal pancreas, Testis, catalytic activity: Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n+1), function: DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase II which synthesizes mRNA precursors and many functional non-coding RNAs. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component of the basal RNA polymerase II transcription machinery. It is composed of mobile elements that move relative to each other. RPB1 is part of the core element with	Immunogen	
Source Monoclonal, Mouse, IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-1:2000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms POLR2A; POLR2; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1; RNA polymerase II subunit B1; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit A; DNA-directed RNA polymerase III largest subunit; RNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1 Observed Band 250kD Cell Pathway Nucleus Cytoplasm . Chromosome . Hypophosphorylated form is mainly found the cytoplasm, while the hyperphosphorylated and active form is nuclear (PubMed:25566685). Co-localizes with kinase SRPK2 and helicase DDX23 at chromatin loci where unscheduled R-loops form (PubMed:28076779). Tissue Specificity Fetal pancreas, Testis, Function catalytic activity:Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n+1), function:DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphatesyzes mRN precursors and many functional non-coding RNAs. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component of the basal RNA polymerase II transcription machinery. It is composed of mobile elements that move relative to each other. RPB1 is part of the core element with	Specificity	Rpb1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Rpb1 protein.
Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-1:2000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms POLR2A; POLR2; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1; RNA polymerase II subunit B1; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit A; DNA-directed RNA polymerase III largest subunit; RNA-directed RNA polymerase III subunit RPB1 Observed Band 250kD Cell Pathway Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Chromosome . Hypophosphorylated form is mainly found the cytoplasm, while the hyperphosphorylated and active form is nuclear (PubMed:26566685). Co-localizes with kinase SRPK2 and helicase DDX23 at chromatin loci where unscheduled R-loops form (PubMed:28076779) Tissue Specificity Fetal pancreas,Testis, Function catalytic activity:Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n+1), function:DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase II which synthesizes mRNA precursors and many functional non-coding RNAs. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component of the Nas polymerase II transcription machinery. It is composed of mobile elements that move relative to each other. RPB1 is part of the core element with	Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-1:2000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms POLR2A; POLR2; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1; RNA polymerase II subunit B1; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit A; DNA-directed RNA polymerase III subunit RPB1 Observed Band 250kD Cell Pathway Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Chromosome . Hypophosphorylated form is mainly found the cytoplasm, while the hyperphosphorylated and active form is nuclear (PubMed:26566685). Co-localizes with kinase SRPK2 and helicase DDX23 at chromatin loci where unscheduled R-loops form (PubMed:28076779). Tissue Specificity Fetal pancreas, Testis, catalytic activity:Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n+1), function:DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component the basal RNA polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component of the basal RNA polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component of the basal RNA polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component of the core element with the move relative to each other. RPB1 is part of the core element with	Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,lgG
Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms POLR2A; POLR2; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1; RNA polymerase II subunit B1; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit A; DNA-directed RNA polymerase III largest subunit; RNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1 Observed Band 250kD Cell Pathway Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Chromosome . Hypophosphorylated form is mainly found the cytoplasm, while the hyperphosphorylated and active form is nuclear (PubMed:26566685). Co-localizes with kinase SRPK2 and helicase DDX23 at chromatin loci where unscheduled R-loops form (PubMed:28076779) Tissue Specificity Fetal pancreas, Testis, Function catalytic activity: Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n+1), function: DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase II which synthesizes mRN/precursors and many functional non-coding RNAs. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component of the basal RNA polymerase II transcription machinery. It is composed of mobile elements that move relative to each other. RPB1 is part of the core element with	Purification	
Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms POLR2A; POLR2; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1; RNA polymerase II subunit B1; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit A; DNA-directed RNA polymerase III largest subunit; RNA-directed RNA polymerase III subunit RPB1 Observed Band 250kD Cell Pathway Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Chromosome . Hypophosphorylated form is mainly found the cytoplasm, while the hyperphosphorylated and active form is nuclear (PubMed:26566685). Co-localizes with kinase SRPK2 and helicase DDX23 at chromatin loci where unscheduled R-loops form (PubMed:28076779) . Tissue Specificity Fetal pancreas, Testis, Function catalytic activity: Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n+1), function: DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase II which synthesizes mRN/ precursors and many functional non-coding RNAs. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component of the basal RNA polymerase II transcription machinery. It is composed of mobile elements that move relative to each other. RPB1 is part of the core element with	Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Storage Stability -20°C/1 year POLR2A; POLR2; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1; RNA polymerase II subunit B1; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit A; DNA-directed RNA polymerase III largest subunit; RNA-directed RNA polymerase III subunit RPB1 Observed Band 250kD Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Chromosome . Hypophosphorylated form is mainly found the cytoplasm, while the hyperphosphorylated and active form is nuclear (PubMed:26566685). Co-localizes with kinase SRPK2 and helicase DDX23 at chromatin loci where unscheduled R-loops form (PubMed:28076779) Tissue Specificity Fetal pancreas, Testis, catalytic activity: Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n+1), function: DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase II which synthesizes mRNA precursors and many functional non-coding RNAs. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component of the basal RNA polymerase II transcription machinery. It is composed of mobile elements that move relative to each other. RPB1 is part of the core element with	Concentration	1 mg/ml
Synonyms POLR2A; POLR2; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1; RNA polymerase II subunit B1; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit A; DNA-directed RNA polymerase III largest subunit; RNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1 Observed Band 250kD Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Chromosome . Hypophosphorylated form is mainly found the cytoplasm, while the hyperphosphorylated and active form is nuclear (PubMed:26566685). Co-localizes with kinase SRPK2 and helicase DDX23 at chromatin loci where unscheduled R-loops form (PubMed:28076779) Tissue Specificity Fetal pancreas, Testis, Function catalytic activity: Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n+1), function: DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase II which synthesizes mRN/ precursors and many functional non-coding RNAs. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component of the basal RNA polymerase II transcription machinery. It is composed of mobile elements that move relative to each other. RPB1 is part of the core element with	Purity	≥90%
polymerase II subunit B1; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit A; DNA-directed RNA polymerase III largest subunit; RNA-directed RNA polymerase III subunit RPB1 Observed Band Cell Pathway Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Chromosome . Hypophosphorylated form is mainly found the cytoplasm, while the hyperphosphorylated and active form is nuclear (PubMed:26566685). Co-localizes with kinase SRPK2 and helicase DDX23 at chromatin loci where unscheduled R-loops form (PubMed:28076779). Tissue Specificity Fetal pancreas, Testis, Function catalytic activity:Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n+1)., function:DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase II which synthesizes mRNA precursors and many functional non-coding RNAs. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component the basal RNA polymerase II transcription machinery. It is composed of mobile elements that move relative to each other. RPB1 is part of the core element with	Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Cell Pathway Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Chromosome . Hypophosphorylated form is mainly found the cytoplasm, while the hyperphosphorylated and active form is nuclear (PubMed:26566685). Co-localizes with kinase SRPK2 and helicase DDX23 at chromatin loci where unscheduled R-loops form (PubMed:28076779) Tissue Specificity Fetal pancreas, Testis, Catalytic activity: Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n+1)., function: DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase II which synthesizes mRNA precursors and many functional non-coding RNAs. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component of the basal RNA polymerase II transcription machinery. It is composed of mobile elements that move relative to each other. RPB1 is part of the core element with	Synonyms	polymerase II subunit B1; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit A; DNA-directed RNA polymerase III largest subunit; RNA-directed RNA polymerase
the cytoplasm, while the hyperphosphorylated and active form is nuclear (PubMed:26566685). Co-localizes with kinase SRPK2 and helicase DDX23 at chromatin loci where unscheduled R-loops form (PubMed:28076779). Tissue Specificity Fetal pancreas, Testis, Catalytic activity: Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n+1)., function: DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase II which synthesizes mRNA precursors and many functional non-coding RNAs. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component of the basal RNA polymerase II transcription machinery. It is composed of mobile elements that move relative to each other. RPB1 is part of the core element with	Observed Band	250kD
Function catalytic activity:Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n+1).,function:DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase II which synthesizes mRNA precursors and many functional non-coding RNAs. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component of the basal RNA polymerase II transcription machinery. It is composed of mobile elements that move relative to each other. RPB1 is part of the core element with	Cell Pathway	(PubMed:26566685). Co-localizes with kinase SRPK2 and helicase DDX23 at
RNA(n+1).,function:DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase II which synthesizes mRNA precursors and many functional non-coding RNAs. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component of the basal RNA polymerase II transcription machinery. It is composed of mobile elements that move relative to each other. RPB1 is part of the core element with	Tissue Specificity	Fetal pancreas,Testis,
	Function	RNA(n+1).,function:DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase II which synthesizes mRNA precursors and many functional non-coding RNAs. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component of



UpingBio technology Co.,Ltd



and the jaws that are thought to grab the incoming DNA template. At the start of transcription, a single stranded DNA template strand of the promoter is positioned within the central active site cleft of

Background

This gene encodes the largest subunit of RNA polymerase II, the polymerase responsible for synthesizing messenger RNA in eukaryotes. The product of this gene contains a carboxy terminal domain composed of heptapeptide repeats that are essential for polymerase activity. These repeats contain serine and threonine residues that are phosphorylated in actively transcribing RNA polymerase. In addition, this subunit, in combination with several other polymerase subunits, forms the DNA binding domain of the polymerase, a groove in which the DNA template is transcribed into RNA. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

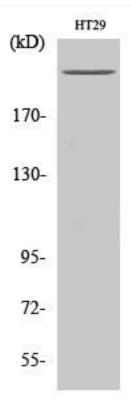
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Rpb1 Monoclonal Antibody